

## Commercial

## Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VISAYANS  
MAY COME  
TO HAWAIIFilipino Labor is  
Available to  
Planters.SECRETARY ROOT  
ON THE MATTERCommissioner Ide Presented the  
Statement of Facts  
There.

SECRETARY OF WAR ROOT has endorsed the plan of the Civil Commission of the Philippines regarding the emigration of Visayans (Filipinos) into the Hawaiian Islands to supply the labor required on the plantations. The Civil Commission recommended the sending of Filipinos here, and nothing remains now but for the Visayans to signify their desire to come, and for whatever action the local planters may desire to take, now that the way is open to them to draw upon the new source of supply. The Secretary of War sent his reply to the Civil Commission on the United States Army Transport Hancock, the same being made public in Manila on January 17.

When the application was made by W. F. Lamson of Manila and backed up by William Haywood, the representative at Washington of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, it was referred to Commissioner Ide, Secretary of Finance and Justice for the Philippine Islands. The latter, in a report submitted to the Civil Commission, stated he was of the opinion there could be no objection to the emigration of the natives of any part of the Philippine Islands to Hawaii, or elsewhere, to supply necessary labor on the plantations, if they were willing to go. But Judge Ide thought that in all cases of the emigration of the natives of the archipelago, as laborers in a far-distant land, they should be surrounded by all possible safeguards. The first recommendation Judge Ide made was that an agent be appointed in Honolulu, as representing the United States Government in the Philippines, to look after the interests of the laborers brought here, and that those who desired to obtain the Filipinos should be prepared to guarantee the specific performance of their contracts with the laborers; that they should regularly and promptly receive the salaries stipulated; that they should be properly housed; that every convenience for taking and properly housing the families of the immigrants should be secured, and that medical attendance should at all times be afforded such families, in order that no epidemics of disease might arise among them to the detriment of the colony.

The Commission recommended that the contracts for such laborers should be for three years, and the scale of wages should be from \$18 to \$20 per man, per month, smaller amounts being returned to such women and children, belonging to the families of the immigrants, as could also labor on the plantations.

With these, and sundry other safeguards, the recommendations of Commissioner Ide upon the applications were favorably considered, and the reports upon the subject forwarded to the Secretary of War.

The Civil Commission were generally of the opinion that a term of labor on the plantations of Hawaii, or elsewhere, would be of inestimable value to the natives, who, with the experience thus gained, could return to their native homes in these islands, and become excellent plantation laborers, or husbandmen, on their own native soil, and thus, with all proper protection, the movement might be the means, in time, of elevating the laboring classes of the natives, and giving them an educational experience in agriculture.

HAWAIIAN  
HOTEL WAS  
IN DANGER

At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the lanai adjoining room 21, in the second story of the Hawaiian hotel, but was confined there owing to the early discovery of the blaze. The partition shutters, the woodwork, a lounge and the carpets were more or less burned, and the mauka-waikiki end of the hotel was filled with smoke. Mr. Young, who occupies room 22, just across from 21, and who has a lanai section adjoining that of 21, smelled smoke, which entered his room. Seeing the fire, he carried a pitcher of water to the partition and dashed it through the shutters, putting out most of the blaze. The response of other guests of the hostelry when the alarm was sounded, gave no chance for the fire to make any headway, and it was soon quenched. The room was occupied by E. J. Cotton, who says he entered it after the fire was discovered. Most of the other damage was done by water thrown about by a guest named Howell, who carried pitchers of it from the bathroom. As to the origin of the fire it is presumed that a burning cigarette was dropped upon the lounge. A ludicrous scene was presented by most of the guests, who ran out into the hallways attired in bath robes, kimonos, night gowns, wrappers and overcoats. Some of the male guests were satisfied with a pair of pants and a towel wrapped over their shoulders, and few wore stockings or shoes. One man in a room near where the blaze started had his belongings wrapped up in a sheet, his dress suit case partially open held a pitcher and the owner awaited the signal for flight with a number of lead pencils in his hand. The damage is not great. The hose from the fire carts was not needed.

## PRINCE HENRY.

Arrangements Made to Give Him  
the Time of His Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Adjutant General Corbin and Rear Admiral Evans will represent the President in the reception of Prince Henry.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The German Consul has accepted on behalf of Prince Henry, the invitation of Mrs. Jack Gardner to lodge in her new Venetian palace in Back Bay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Prince Henry will tour the eastern half of the United States in a special train furnished by the government, which, for ornament and decoration, could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world. Six cars, luxuriously appointed, will be placed at the disposal of the royal party, and for the Prince's own use the car Olympia, in which the late President McKinley rode to Washington for his second inauguration, is being prepared. The State Department in Washington has spared no pains to make his journey comfortable.

which would stand them and their sons in good stead on their return to their homes in the Philippines.

"No effort has been made yet by the Hawaiian Planters' Association to look for laborers in the Philippines," said W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, yesterday afternoon. "An inquiry was started some time ago as to the availability of Filipinos as laborers for the plantations, much the same as with the Porto Ricans before any of the latter were engaged. That is the status of the matter here. The inquiry was made and I see it has developed into a full statement of facts as to the conditions upon which they can be brought here."

"Some time ago a newspaper man, Mr. Whitmarsh, who afterwards became governor of one of the provinces, informed me that after studying the Filipinos for about two years he was convinced that they were not to be depended upon as steady laborers. He stated that after working a while and receiving pay therefor it was impossible to depend upon them working for several days afterward."

"I cannot say now what action will be taken by the planters with regard to them."

## AFTER ITALIANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Dr. A. J. Fulton is here representing the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who want, if possible, to get 20,000 Italians to work on their sugar plantations, and who look to Louisiana, where these laborers are very abundant, to secure a portion of them.

The Hawaiian planters have stopped importing Porto Ricans, but not until they had got \$9,000 of them. They want no more Porto Ricans. A large number of Porto Ricans have become vagrants in Honolulu, running away from work on the plantations to a destitute and hungry condition. A number of them are also serving time in jail as vagrants.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT  
FORCE THE GOVERNOR OUTSam Parker Hedges on His Wash-  
ington Story and Sits on  
Prince David.He Thinks George Carter Will Not Go on to  
the National Capital But Will Return  
With Him to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1902.  
The Pacific Commercial Advertiser.  
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,  
Steamship Sierra from  
San Francisco.

It is the belief that the administration will not force Dole to resign. The President sets aside the Lieut. Howell verdict and restores the young man to duty. Land Commissioner Boyd is here working against Parker's ditch. Gehr has engaged ex-Senator Thurston.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THE following letter by our special correspondent was sent four days before the above dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—Will Sam Parker be the next Governor of Hawaii? That is the question, a great many people are asking here in Washington, but just at the present date they cannot answer with any more certainty than can the people of Honolulu. Some remarkable things have been doing. A peculiar official denial from the White House, referred to in my telegraphic dispatch by the last steamer, has beggared the situation. But whether Col. Parker becomes Governor or not the future historian of Hawaii will have an unusual incident to record.

Col. Parker left here Tuesday last for San Francisco, where he expected to meet Mr. George R. Carter. He had telegraphed Carter to come by the first steamer from Hawaii, so that he ought to land in "Frisco" by February 12. There, according to the program, they are to confer about Hawaiian matters, as the apparently reliable word is here, about the President's offer to Col. Parker, of the Governorship of the Territory, and of the President's tender to Mr. Carter of the secretaryship. There is a report that the President personally wrote to Mr. Carter about the secretaryship, and that his acceptance of that office is the desideratum before the President will appoint Col. Parker Governor. When Col. Parker left here he told his friends that he might return to Washington about February 17 or 18.

There are many here who believe that Col. Parker is still in line for the governorship, although the President's word that he has not selected anybody, of course, must be accepted. Notwithstanding the denial, however, the conviction is strong that there was a change of front somewhere. The inside facts are that there was an interview between President Roosevelt and Col. Parker over ten days ago, at which one other gentleman was present. Out of that interview Col. Parker, at least, got the impression that he was to be the next Governor of Hawaii. Some think the other gentleman present was Secretary Cortelyou, and some say it was a senator, but at any rate it can be stated that "the other gentleman" did not talk about what transpired between them and President Roosevelt. According to the stories that came from the inside and which bore every mark of reliability, the President conversed in his usual vigorous tones and Col. Parker, by no means feeble lunged, talked a note or two higher. And further, as the stories from the inside go, the President not only asked Col. Parker to accept the governorship but urged him to do so.

After the President's official denial, your correspondent obtained from an entirely authoritative source a statement that Col. Parker's "fool friends" were responsible for getting him into difficulty. This same authority informed your correspondent that the statements of these friends had hurt him with the President and might block his nomination entirely. It can be said with equal reliability that Col. Parker did not himself talk with news-

paper men about the matter. All he would say was what I telegraphed to The Advertiser one week ago that something important was going to happen in Hawaii and that it would be known in Honolulu when the next mail arrived.

But Col. Parker had talked with some of his political friends about the matter, including one Senator from the Intermountain States, another ex-Senator from the same region and probably with an ex-member of Congress who once visited Honolulu. They supplied the information, which was intended to be published outside Washington only, but which was published here before the papers from St. Louis, Indianapolis and Chicago, containing the dispatch, could get back to this city. The publicity undoubtedly displeased the President.

The assurances of these friends of Col. Parker's to newspaper men that the Colonel would certainly be selected as Governor, were responsible for the reiteration of the story and eventually brought the emphatic denial from the White House January 23. But even after that Prince David, in an interview which he gave out in Chicago, declared that Col. Parker had been offered the governorship.

The report here is that Col. Parker was actually offered the governorship some three or four months ago and that he told the people so in Hawaii. By the same report it is declared that he declined because he did not think he could afford to accept. It is said here that Col. Parker, while a man of large means, is not supplied with abundance of ready money, having a great expense of lands and other business which demand his constant attention. This does not mean that the Colonel is not a man of large wealth, but that he felt as though his attention to gubernatorial duties would call for large personal expenditures and that his business interests were not in condition to permit that without some embarrassment.

From good authority it is learned that after he had an interview with President Roosevelt he talked the prospective governorship over with Mrs. Parker, who, it is recognized, has an abundance of ready money, her wealth not being tied up in lands, as is that of Col. Parker. The result of their talk was that Col. Parker thought he would be willing to accept the office. At any rate for two or three days before his departure from Washington Col. Parker accepted the congratulations of friends, who called to compliment him on his selection to the first office in the Territory.

As far as can be learned the story has no further Washington end at present. The President's official denial states that he has been considering Hawaiian affairs for some time and is doing so now, but apparently he is waiting the word from San Francisco, where Mr. Carter is to meet Col. Parker before many days.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## PARKER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(Special to the Advertiser.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The Honorable Samuel Parker, who was quoted as having said that he was to succeed Sanford B. Dole as governor of Hawaii, in a few weeks, denies having uttered such a statement. Sam is here and is really hot over the stories circulated about his assertions regarding the governorship.

George R. Carter is expected here in a day or two. Parker telegraphed him before the first of February from Wash-

HUMPHREYS  
SHOULD BE  
REMOVED

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The Chicago Record-Herald says: The positive and repeated reports from Washington that Governor Dole's resignation had been demanded, and that he was to be succeeded by Col. Samuel Parker, are now disposed of by an authoritative announcement from the White House to the effect that there has been no request for the resignation and no offer to Parker. That certainly is matter for congratulation, and even the deceit which was practiced on the Washington correspondents is not altogether regrettable because it has provoked a discussion that is bringing out various facts that should be placed before the public.

The Dole government, being human, is by no means above criticism, but it has been harassed beyond all reason by a vindictive campaign, whose purpose is not to give Hawaii a better government, but to gratify personal resentments and advance the political fortunes of certain men. Unfortunately, too, this campaign was given a fresh and strong impetus by the decision in the Humphreys case. It was reported that after his official vindication, Humphreys left Washington with the avowed intention of forcing the Governor out of office, and there can be no doubt that he and his associates buckled down to their task with renewed vigor. They were naturally highly elated, while the Dole people were correspondingly depressed, and the difficulties of the Island administration were increased.

The plotting will continue, and there will be a feeling of insecurity in administration circles so long as Humphreys is maintained in his present position. That he ought never to have been appointed judge is clear from the story of his career, even if we leave out its worst features. He was under thirty when he went to the Islands in 1896; had had little experience as a lawyer, and no proper schooling for a seat on the bench. Since his appointment he has been directing the policy of a virulent newspaper which is his personal organ, has introduced politics into his court and exercised his authority for personal and partisan ends. If any resignations are to be demanded at Honolulu his should be the first on the list, and some man should be appointed to succeed him who possessed the judicial temperament and an intimate knowledge of the Territory.

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ton to meet him in San Francisco. This is probably known to the Advertiser readers before now, but has been kept a secret here. Parker told me about it today, but said that he had not mentioned it to the reporters for mainland papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Prince David and wife, and all the little Parkers and Campbells, are registered at the Occidental Hotel. All expect to return to Honolulu on the steamship Alameda, which sails on February 15. They expect a royal welcome when they land on the shores of Hawaii, and will be prepared for it.

My last dispatch to Advertiser told of the published telegrams of the Associated Press from Washington and New York, stating that Governor Dole had been asked to resign, and that Sam Parker had been appointed in his stead, or would be appointed in a fortnight. These statements created intense interest all over the country, as, despite the many false and concocted stories against his character, which have been set afloat by his enemies, the upright soul and able mind of the leading statesman of Hawaii are deeply respected in this country.

Two days after these anti-Dole articles came a dispatch from Chicago, which told of water on Parker's chances, although it made Prince David the authority for the optimistic beliefs of his friends. This put a different complexion of affairs, and all the editors here noted in their date books that Parker was returning here, and must be interviewed. However, Prince David and his wife arrived from the East a day ahead of the Parkers, and Miss Campbell and Miss Chrysler, the young wedded pair staid a few hours from the others to make sweeter their honeymoon.

When the Prince came, the Call had the following the next morning:

## THE PRINCE BELIEVES IT.

Prince David Kawanakoa of Hawaii, accompanied by Princess Kawanakoa, daughter of the late J. A. Campbell of Honolulu, to whom he was married in San Francisco a few weeks ago, arrived from the East last evening. They are on their way back to the Islands, after an extended honeymoon trip through the Eastern States, and during their stay in town are occupying apartments at the Occidental.

Prince and Princess Kawanakoa were married the day after Mrs. Campbell, mother of the Princess, became the bride of Samuel Parker. They all departed for the East together, and during their stay in Washington, D. C., publicity was given to the statement that Parker was likely to be honored with the office of Territorial Governor of Hawaii, as successor to Governor Sanford B. Dole. Prince David was questioned about the matter last evening, and while declaring that he had no official knowledge on the subject, expressed the opinion that the statement was correct.

"I really know no more about the matter than Parker," he said.

(Continued on Page 2.)

KILAUEA  
BEGINS TO  
WARM UPLava Shows Above  
Floor of the  
Crater.THOUGH SLIGHT  
INDICATES ACTIONCane Fields of Oiaa, Puna and  
Hamakua Are Now in  
Fine Condition.

DEEP down in the crater of Kilauea there are evidences that the great mass of molten lava is being stirred by hidden forces and is seeking and finding relief in pushing its way above the crust. While the flow is infinitesimal, in comparison with previous outpourings, there is such a disposition made of the new lava as to indicate that the burning mountain is getting ready for an outbreak.

The new lava has been known to exist for the past week by the guides, and its presence was made known on last Thursday to a party which was visiting the crater, among the members being Mr. and Mrs. Lilienthal of San Francisco, and the members of their immediate party; Col. G. W. Macfarlane and L. A. Thurston. All the visitors except the last named returned in the Kinau yesterday, and Col. Macfarlane said that upon an inspection made of the small flow by Mr. Thurston, it was established that the lava which can be detected down 800 feet in the crater, is without doubt the result of a very recent disturbance.

"When we went down into the crater," said Col. Macfarlane yesterday, "the guides told us that several days back there had been a great amount of fire. This had died down again, but there was still evidences of greater heat than usual. When we started down to the crater early in the morning there was a cloud of sulphur vapor rising, but as we approached we found that this column was being dissipated and when we reached the crater there was rising simply a straight shaft of vapor. There was no wind blowing and we were able to get to the edge of the great pit. We could see clear down to the floor, 800 feet below us, and observe the fires. The guide told of the appearance of what seemed to be a new flow of lava, and Mr. Thurston went around with him to a point where the sun at about noon would shine into the pit and show the flow clearly."

"When he returned to us Mr. Thurston said that he was convinced that the new lava had been the result of a very recent flow, and he believed that it was new when the guides saw and noted its presence. The entire crater seemed to be very hot and there was every reason to believe that the lava had risen and subsided but was even then higher than usual. It was a matter of comment there that the crater gave evidence of activity, but there was of course not enough fire to indicate that a flow was in imminent prospect. All during our trip there was delightful weather and we had a most enjoyable visit to the crater, one which was unusually favored for sight-seeing."

"We broke our record upon our return trip from the volcano. We left the Volcano House after luncheon and made a very rapid drive down the mountain. We were met by a special train, at sixteen miles, on the Volcano road. The railroad is still under construction, the rails being laid but the roadbed not yet ballasted. We took the train and went down into Puna to look at the plantation there. When we arrived at the plantation we found that we had made the trip from the Volcano House in three and a half hours. We were told by residents there that the trip was one which formerly

(Continued on Page 4.)